

SQL INJECTION VULNERABILITIES IN DVWA

SUBMITTED BY

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DVWA INSTALLATION

To clone the pentestlab repository and launch DVWA, the procedures below were followed.

Step 1 : Cloning the PentestLab repository

First, the following command was used to clone the pentestlab repository from GitHub:

```
git clone https://github.com/eystsen/pentestlab.git
```

This program downloads the pentestlab project, which consists of a set of scripts for quickly deploying vulnerable web applications, such as DVWA.

Step 2: Using the PentestLab Directory navigation

The pentestlab folder was then added to the directory:

```
cd pentestlab
```

The management scripts for initiating and terminating vulnerable labs are kept in this location.

Step 3: Listing the PentestLab Directory's Contents

The ls command was used to see the available files and scripts in the pentestlab directory:

```
ls
```

This demonstrated that pentestlab.sh, the primary script, was present. Its purpose is to maintain and list different applications that are vulnerable.

Step 4: Listing Labs That Are Available

The labs that were found to be vulnerable within PentestLab were listed using the following command:

```
./pentestlab.sh list
```

A list of labs, includes DVWA, which is the application of interest.

Step5: Starting the DVWA Lab

The DVWA instance was started by using the following command:

```
./pentestlab.sh start dvwa
```

This command deployed DVWA, together with the essential services (Apache, Most likely with Docker containers (MySQL, PHP)).

Step 6: Accessing DVWA

The web application may be accessed with a web browser at <http://127.8.0.1> when DVWA was started.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ git clone https://github.com/eystsen/pentestlab.git
Cloning into 'pentestlab'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 153, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (17/17), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (10/10), done.
remote: Total 153 (delta 7), reused 13 (delta 7), pack-reused 136 (from 1)
Receiving objects: 100% (153/153), 42.69 KiB | 753.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (73/73), done.

(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ cd pentestlab

(kali@kali)-[~/pentestlab]
└─$ ls
install_docker_kali_x64.sh  pentestlab.sh  README.md
```

Fig1

```
(kali@kali)-[~/pentestlab]
└─$ ./pentestlab.sh list
Available pentest applications
bwapp          - bwAPP PHP/MySQL based from itsecgames.com
webgoat7       - OWASP WebGoat 7.1
webgoat8       - OWASP WebGoat 8.0
webgoat81      - OWASP WebGoat 8.1
dvwa           - Damn Vulnerable Web Application
mutillidae     - OWASP Mutillidae II
juiceshop      - OWASP Juice Shop
vulnerablewordpress - WPScan Vulnerable Wordpress
securityninjas - OpenDNS Security Ninjas
altoro         - Altoro Mutual Vulnerable Bank
graphql        - Vulnerable GraphQL API

(kali@kali)-[~/pentestlab]
└─$ ./pentestlab.sh start dvwa
Starting Damn Vulnerable Web Application
Adding dvwa to your /etc/hosts
127.8.0.1      dvwa was added successfully to /etc/hosts
not set
Running command: docker run --name dvwa -d -p 127.8.0.1:80:80 vulnerables/web-dvwa
Unable to find image 'vulnerables/web-dvwa:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from vulnerables/web-dvwa
3e1768aa66c: Pull complete
9c57df616dbf: Pull complete
eb85d18be401: Pull complete
e996ae5981d2: Pull complete
2cd72dba8257: Pull complete
6cfff5f3147f: Pull complete
09acffd43466: Pull complete
b3d64a33242d: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:dae203fe1164a86937bf04db0079adef295f426da68a92b40e3b181f337daa7
Status: Downloaded newer image for vulnerables/web-dvwa:latest
07ef19f24effd520aa7ca834cb7490f5f6e52f980ca062e1626c2d4e9a9ab628
DONE!

Docker mapped to http://dvwa or http://127.8.0.1

Default username/password: admin/password
Remember to click on the CREATE DATABASE Button before you start
```

Fig2

LOGGING INTO DVWA

The application was accessed using the default login credentials once the DVWA instance had started up:

- Login as admin
- Password: Password

The DVWA dashboard was accessible after a successful login, and the Security tab allowed users to change the security settings (low, medium, high, or impossible).

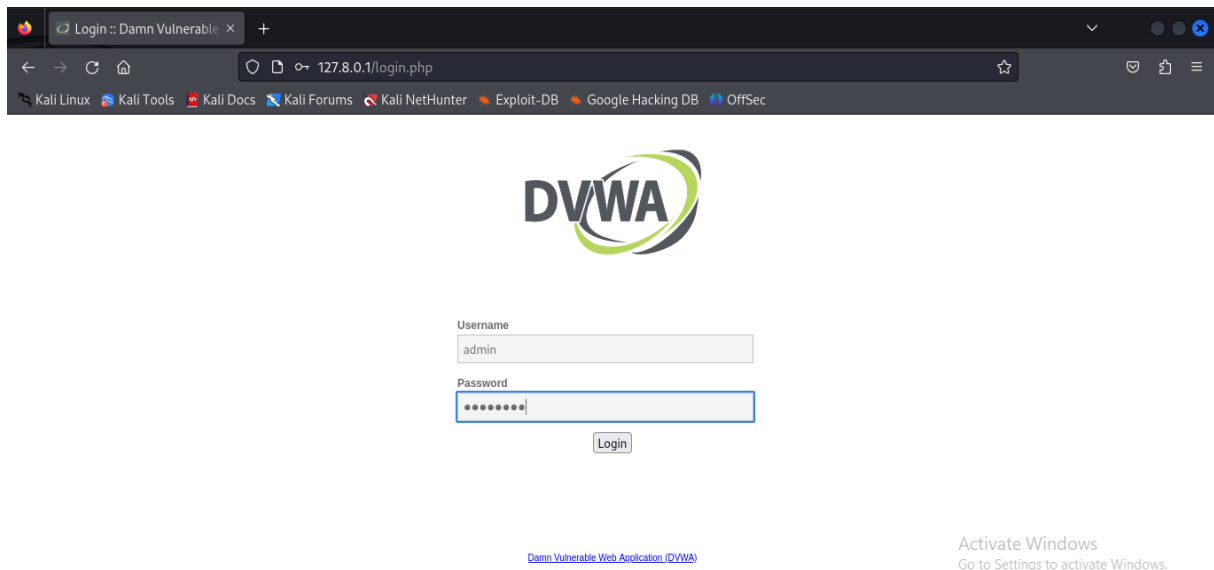
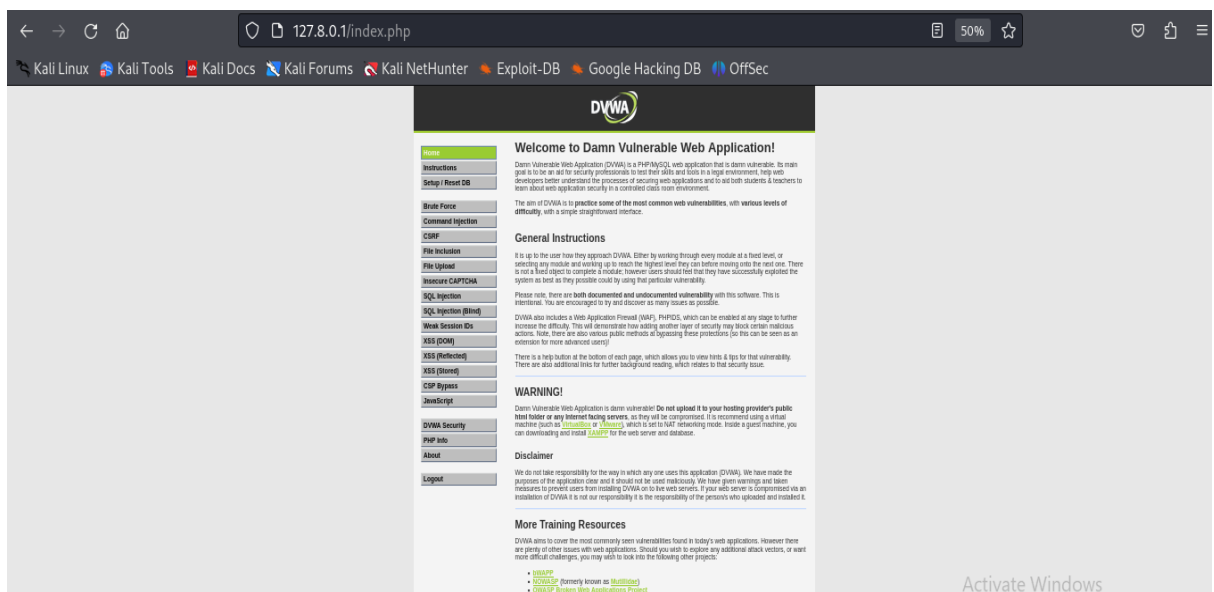


Fig3



Low-level SQL injection security

I switched to SQL injection after setting the DVWA security level to low. I locate a spot to insert code there.

I tried injecting first 1

After entering the code, I was able to obtain user 1's first and last names.

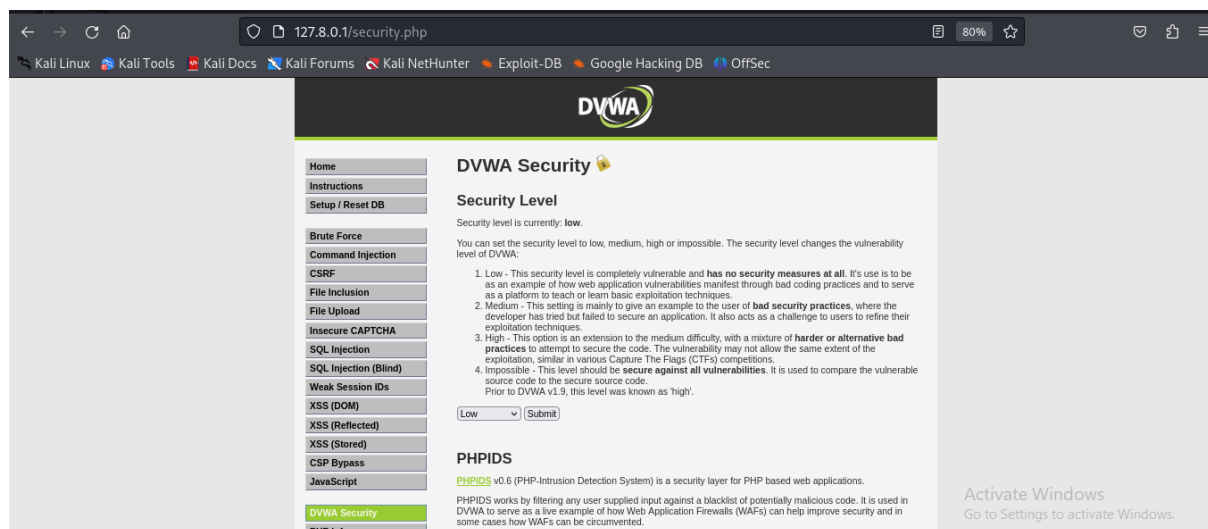


Fig4

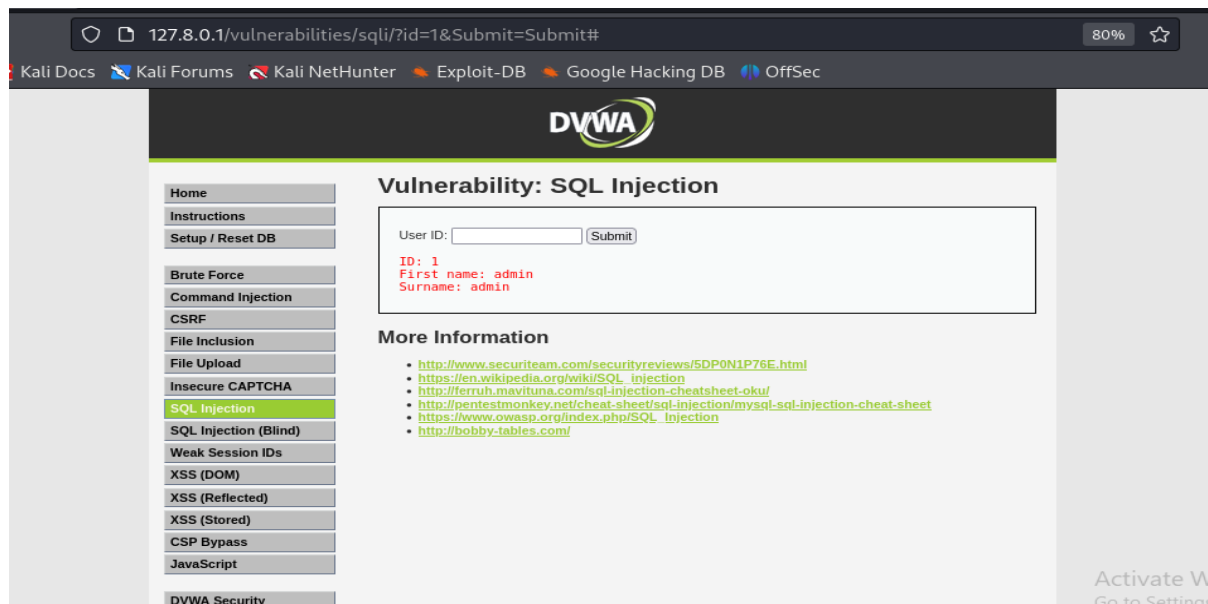


Fig5

After this to gain more information , I injected the following code;

`1' OR '1'='1'#`

By injecting this code, I got the first name and surname of the other users.

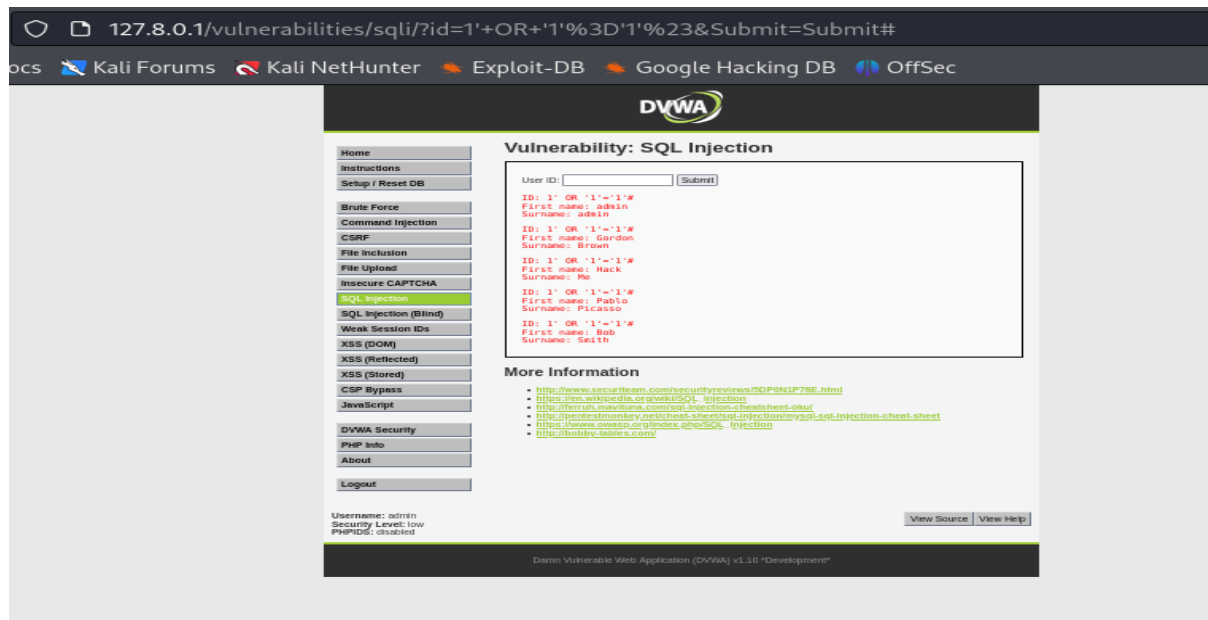


Fig6

After this to gain more data , I used this code;

`%' and 1=0 union select null, concat(first_name,0x0a,last_name,0x0a,user,0x0a,password) from users #`

With the help of this code, I can also get the cookies.

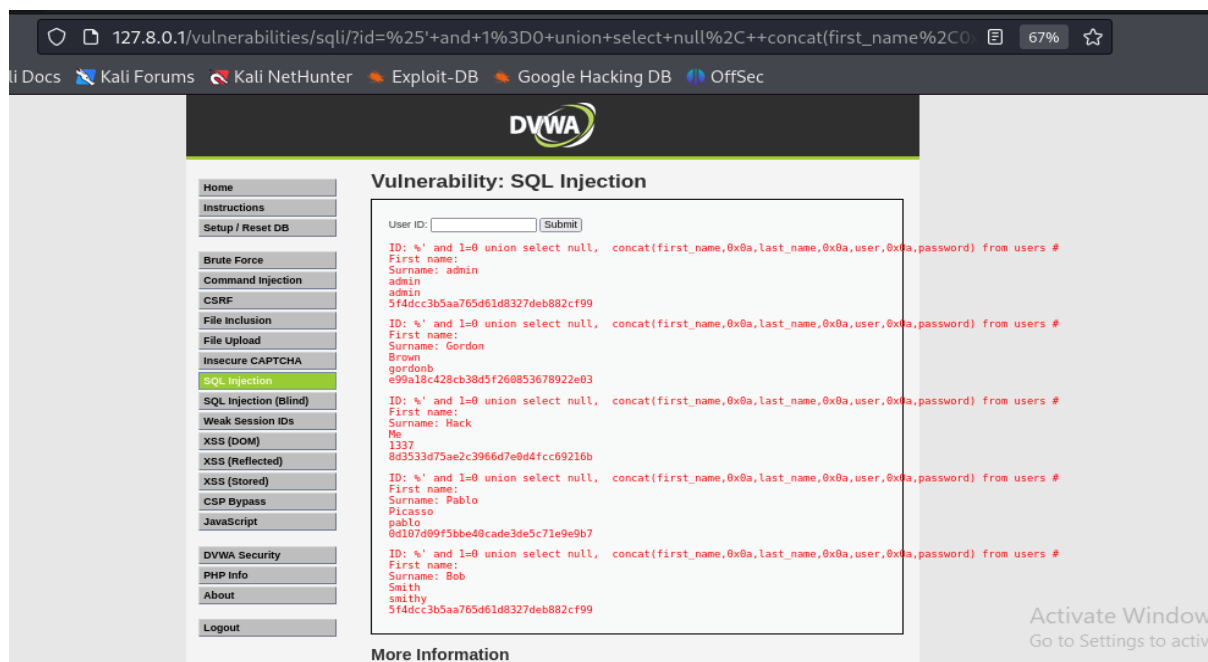


Fig7

MEDIUM SECURITY LEVEL SQL INJECTION

At the medium security level, I used Burp Suite to perform an SQL injection. First, I launched the browser within Burp Suite and accessed DVWA. After logging in, I entered the code "1" and submitted it.

Next, I navigated to the HTTP history in Burp Suite, where I found the GET request generated after submitting the data. The request initially indicated a low security level, so I modified it to medium and sent the updated request.

Finally, I opened the response of the request in the browser, selected "1" on the page, and submitted it. Afterward, I returned to Burp Suite and found a POST request. I sent this request to the repeater and modified the security level from low to medium. Then, I replaced the `id` parameter with the specific code for the SQL injection.

The code is ; 1 UNION SELECT user, password FROM users –

After that I send it . In the response I was able to get the details of the users

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the Repeater tab selected. The request is a POST to `/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit`. The response is displayed in the right pane, showing the results of the SQL injection. The response includes a table with user details:

ID	First name	Surname
1	admin	admin
2	gordonb	5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99
3	pablo	0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7
4	smithy	5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99

Fig8

HIGH SECURITY LEVEL SQL INJECTION

For the high security level, I switched the DVWA security setting to "high." Then, I navigated to the SQL Injection section. There was a hyperlink text labeled "click here to change your id," which I clicked.

After submitting the request, I was able to retrieve some information successfully.

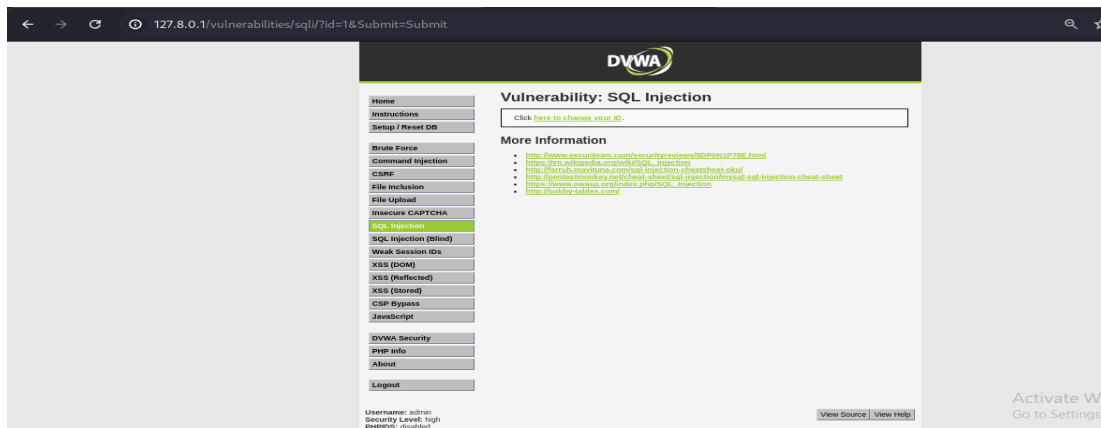


Fig9

And a new page will come which we can inject code into it.

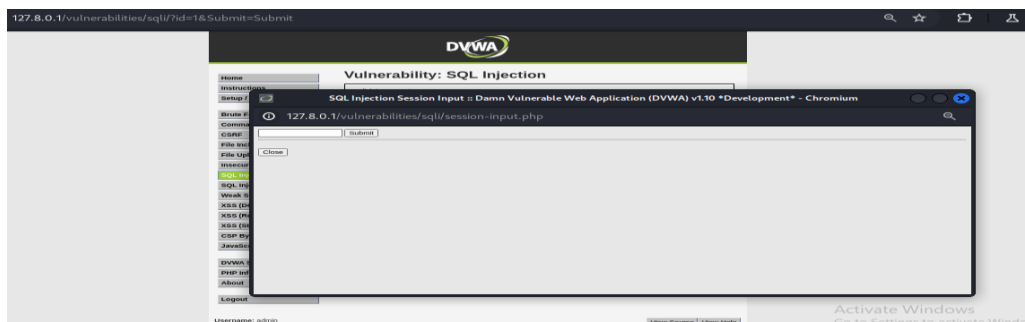


Fig10

So I entered 1.

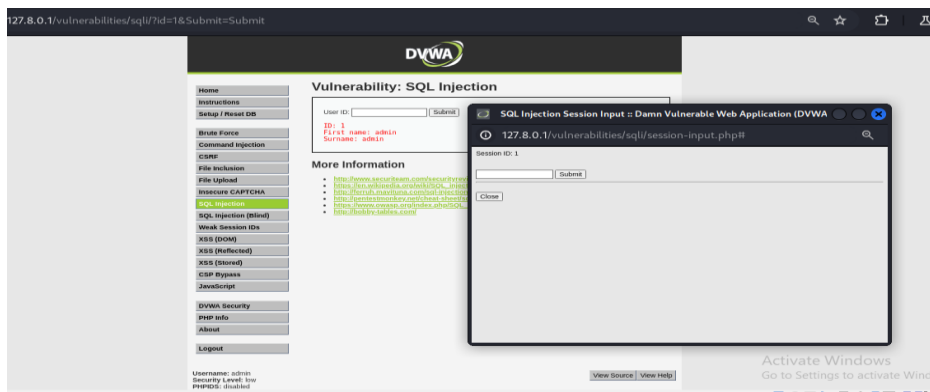


Fig11

To get more information , I then injected a code ;

`1' UNION SELECT user,password from users #`

After this , I was able to get more details.

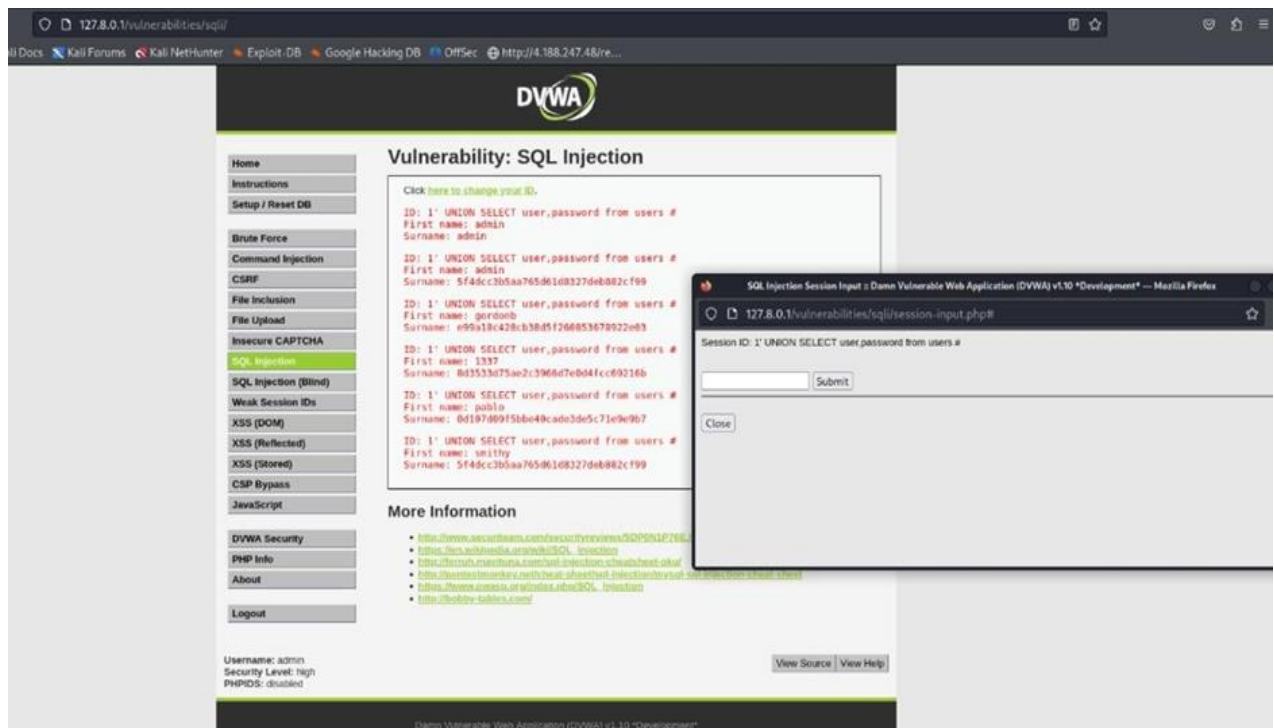


Fig12

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